IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 1 line 5 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--Conventional power driven ~~tool~~ tools for socket structure ~~mainly includes two methods, one is manual and the other is~~ are normally driven either manually or by electrical power. Electrical tools are usually connected to pneumatic power source to take advantage of the output of compression air to provide constant torque to achieve locking ~~assignments~~ operations. Pneumatic tools usually ~~uses~~ use torque connecting shafts to output torque to achieve locking purpose.

Referring to Fig. 1, illustrated is a conventional torque connecting shaft 91 ~~having~~ which includes a protruded sleeving part 911 and a sleeving hole 912 ~~disposed~~ provided at each end of the shaft, for connecting to a pneumatic tool and for ~~sleeving~~ engaging with a socket. This type of conventional torque shaft can only work on a straight line and if the socket ~~need~~ required to be locked is located away from the straight line, it will ~~make it~~ be difficult to reach the socket. Besides, when the torque connecting shaft 91 is connecting with the socket, the protruded sleeving part 911 engages with the socket. It is not convenient to adjust a steel ball 913, so that when ~~sleeving~~ engaging with the socket, it will not be easy to operate speedily. Referring to Fig. 2, ~~yet~~ illustrated is another conventional connecting shaft~~, it makes it convenient~~ arranged for a socket to ~~sleeve on~~ easily engage onto the shaft, but the protruded

sleeving part can only be operated in straight direction and cannot turn ~~in angles~~ to the other angular positions.

Referring to Figs. 3 and 4, another connecting shaft ~~which~~ is shown and allows a limited turning angle, a driven head is disposed at one end of the connecting shaft, a positioning ball is disposed on the driven head at a desirable location, a concave part is located between the driven head and the positioning ball. Referring to Fig, 3, in operation, the connecting shaft and the socket can be connected in a straight manner, the socket can also turn within a limited angle on the connecting shaft as referring to Fig. 4. When in a straight manner, the positioning ball can help to position the tool. But when it operates in the manner of angle turning, the connection between the connecting shaft and the socket depends only on a simple ~~sleeving and~~ insertion mechanism, there is no element to help ~~on~~ positioning, if the operating angle is not suitable ~~for the assignment~~, the socket wi11 easily fall apart from the connecting shaft. Even though the positioning ball can achieve positioning function when operating ~~on~~ in a straight manner, the socket can still detach from the connecting shaft when the force acting on the socket from a pneumatic tool is bigger than the positioning force of the ball. Thus will affect safety of using the tool.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention ~~of an Improved Structure of a Fixed and Turning Connecting Shaft mainly comprises~~ is to provide a connecting shaft and a socket, when the socket is ~~sleeving on~~ engaging with the connecting shaft, the socket can work on both straight and angle turning manners with stably positioning

capability. ~~It also allows speedily switch between operating in straight and angle turning manners.~~--.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning at page 4 line 2 with the following rewritten paragraphs:

--Referring Figs. 5 to 8, the present invention ~~of an Improved Structure of a Fixed and Turning Connecting Shaft mainly~~ comprises a connecting shaft 10 for a pneumatic tool (not shown in the ~~Figs.~~ drawing figures), and a ~~speedily assembly~~ coupling device 20 for connecting to the connecting shaft 10 at a suitable location.

The connecting shaft 10 is ~~in~~ longitudinal ~~bar shape, its one end~~ having a fixed connecting part 11 provided on one end for connecting to a pneumatic tool ~~with driven power, another end is~~ and a connecting part 12 on the other end for ~~sleeving~~ engaging with a socket 31, a shoulder 13 in corresponding to the socket 31 is disposed between the connecting part 12 and the connecting shaft 10. The fixed connecting part 11 is a hole ~~itself~~ for the axial part (not shown in the ~~Figs.~~ drawing figures) of the pneumatic tool to connect with. The connecting part 12 ~~is curve in~~ includes a curved shape, an axial hole 121 is disposed inside along its axis, ball holes 122 and 123 are ~~disposed~~ formed on each side of the connecting part 12 respectively and are ~~connected~~ communicating with the axial hole 121. The ball holes 122 and 123 are ~~for placing~~ formed and provided for receiving a first positioning steel ball 32 and a second positioning steel ball 33 respectively. The connecting shaft 10 ~~having~~ includes a groove hole 14 ~~disposed near~~ formed therein and located close to the connecting part 12 and ~~is in perpendicularly to~~

~~the axial hole 121, and is connected to~~ perpendicular to and communicating with the axial hole 121. A circular positioning groove 16 is also disposed on the connecting shaft 10 for a positioning rubber 15 to ~~sleeve on~~ engage thereon. The function of the groove hole 14 is for ~~assemble and~~ positioning the ~~speedily-assembly~~ coupling device 20. During manufacturing, the groove hole 14 is formed by using a drill ~~with~~ having a large diameter in order to save ~~cost~~ expense.

The ~~speedily assembly~~ coupling device 20 comprises an axial rod 21, a sliding control element 22 and a positioning pivotal element 23. The axial rod 21 is inserted into the axial hole 121 of the connecting shaft 10. First and second concave grooves 211 and 212 are ~~disposed~~ formed and provided at one end of the axial rod 21 on two sides in corresponding to the ball holes 122 and 123 of the connecting part 12. The other end of the axial rod 21 ~~having~~ includes a pivotal hole 213 for receiving the positioning pivotal element 23 ~~to go through in~~ which may also be engaged through the corresponding ~~to the~~ groove hole 14 of the connecting shaft 10~~, the pivotal hole 213 is~~ for connecting with the sliding control element 22. Stopping parts 2111 and 2121 are extended from the first and second concave grooves 211 and 212 respectively, the stopping part 2111 is extended from the first concave groove 211 ~~towards~~ and located closer to the fixed connecting part 11, while another stopping part 2121 is extended from the second concave groove 212 ~~towards~~ and located closer to the connecting part 12.

The sliding control element 22 is a socket ~~structure which can sleeve~~ for engaging and sliding on the connecting shaft 10~~, and can~~

~~slide on it~~. A pivotal hole 224 is disposed on the sliding control element 22 in corresponding to the groove hole 14 ~~and is~~ for the positioning pivotal element 23 to go through. Three positioning circular grooves 221, 222 and 223 are disposed on the inner circumference of the sliding control element 22, the three positioning circular grooves are ~~next to~~ located closer to each other. When the sliding control element 22 moves along the ~~axis~~ the connecting shaft 10, the three positioning circular grooves 221, 222 and 223 are pressed against the positioning rubber 15.

Accordingly, when the connecting shaft 10 is connected with the socket 31, ~~the socket 31 is engaged and positioned safety and stably with~~ the first or the second positioning steel balls 32 and 33 ~~no matter if~~ may stably engage with and position the socket 31 ~~is operating in~~ either in a straight fixed direction or in a turning angle manner. The first and the second positioning steel balls 32 and 33 can ~~easily rotate~~ be easily moved and operated by moving the sliding control element 22 ~~on it~~. ~~Thus it provides a very simple and convenient operating means.~~

Referring to Fig. 7, when the connecting shaft 10 and the socket 31 are ~~operating in straight and fixed direction~~ operated in a straight manner, the sliding control element 22 ~~will moves towards the user, so that~~ may be moved toward the fixed connecting part 11 to engage the positioning rubber 15 ~~engages with first~~ with the third positioning circular groove ~~221, so that~~ 223 and to move the axial rod 21 ~~will move~~ at the same time, to make the stopping part ~~2111~~ 2121 of the ~~first positioning circular groove 221 presses against the first~~ second concave groove 212 to press against the second

positioning steel ball ~~32 to protruded from the first ball hole 122, to achieve the purpose of locking the socket 31~~ 33 and to force the second positioning steel ball 33 to extend out of the second ball hole 123 and to lock the socket 31 to the connecting shaft 10. When ~~taking~~ it is required to take off the socket 31, we may simply move the sliding control element 22 backwards, to make the positioning rubber 15 ~~engages~~ to engage with the second positioning circular groove 222 (Fig. 6).

Referring to Fig. 8, the connecting shaft 10 and the socket 31 are ~~connected in an angle~~ allowable to be rotated relative to each other, the sliding control element 22 is moved forwards, so that the positioning rubber 15 engages with the ~~third~~ first positioning circular rove 223, and at the same time, the axial rod 21 is also ~~being~~ moved to make the stopping part ~~2121~~ 2111 of the ~~second~~ first concave groove ~~212 presses~~ 211 to press against the ~~second~~ first positioning steel ball ~~33to protruded from the second ball hole 123, so as to achieve the purpose of positioning the socket 31. The~~ 32 and to force the first positioning steel ball 32 to extend out of the first ball hole 122 and to position the socket 31 to the connecting shaft 10 and to allow the socket 31 ~~can be turned~~ to be rotated in different angles relative to the connecting shaft 10. When ~~taking~~ it is required to take off the socket 31, we may simply slide the sliding control element 22 ~~so that~~ to engage the stopping rubber 15 ~~engages~~ with the second positioning circular groove 222 as shown in Fig. 6.

~~Accordingly, the present invention can improve the efficiency of usage and is safer because when the first and the second positioning steel balls 32 and 33 presses against the~~

~~socket 31, the axial rod 21 responsible for moving and pressing against the two positioning steel balls 32 and 33 is positioned by the sliding control element 22. If the sliding control element 22 stays at its position, the two positioning steel balls 32 and 33 will not depart from their positions. Thus safety is greatly improved.~~

Referring to Fig. 9, ~~the sliding control element 22 can also move in an opposite direction as described above. When the sliding control element 22 moves towards the user, the positioning rubber 15 is positioned at the third positioning circular groove 223, so that the socket 31 can operates in an angle manner.~~

~~On the contrary, if the sliding control element 22 moves forwards, the first positioning circular groove 221 engages with the positioning rubber 15, the socket 31 is operating in a straight and fixed direction, Furthermore, the stopping part 2111 of the first concave groove 211 extends in a direction that is away from the user, while the stopping part 2121 of the second concave groove 212 extends towards the user, therefore can provides convenience of usage.~~

a similar connecting shaft 30 also includes a connecting part 32 provided on one end and having an axial hole 321 formed therein and extended along its axis, and having two ball holes 322 and 323 formed on two sides thereof respectively and communicating with the axial hole 321 thereof for receiving a first positioning steel ball 52 and a second positioning steel ball 53 respectively. The connecting shaft 30 also includes a groove hole 34 for receiving a positioning pivotal element 43, and a positioning rubber 35 engaged

onto the connecting shaft 30, an axial rod 41 is also inserted into the axial hole 321 of the connecting shaft 10 and includes first and second concave grooves 411 and 412 formed and provided at one end on two sides in corresponding to the ball holes 322 and 323 of the connecting part 32.

The other end of the axial rod 41 is coupled to the positioning pivotal element 43 which is engaged through the groove hole 34 of the connecting shaft 30 and connected to the sliding control element 42. The positioning pivotal element 43 also includes three positioning circular grooves 421, 422 and 423 for selectively engaging with the positioning rubber 35. The axial rod 41 includes stopping parts 4111 and 4121 extended from the first and the second concave grooves 411 and 412 respectively for engaging with and for actuating the first and the second positioning steel balls 52, 53 to engage with the socket 51 respectively.

The stopping parts 4111 and 4121 of the axial rod 41 are arranged opposite to that shown in Figs. 6-8, and the stopping part 4111 may press against the first positioning steel ball 52 and to force the first positioning steel ball 52 to extend out of the first ball hole 422 and to position the socket 51 to the connecting shaft 30 and to allow the socket 51 to be rotated in different angles relative to the connecting shaft 30, and the stopping part 4121 of the second concave groove 412 may press against the second positioning steel ball 53 to force the second positioning steel ball 53 to extend out of the second ball hole 323 and to lock the socket 51 to the connecting shaft 30.--.